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1. REPORT DATE 01 NOV 2014		2. REPORT TYPE N/A		3. DATES COVERED -	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Genome Sequence of a Multidrug-Resistant Strain of Klebsiella pneumoniae, BAMC 07-18, Isolated from a Combat Injury Wound				5a. CONTRACT NUMBER	
				5b. GRANT NUMBER	
				5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	
6. AUTHOR(S) Van Laar T. A., Chen T., Childers B. M., Chen P., Abercrombie J. J., Leung K.P.,				5d. PROJECT NUMBER	
				5e. TASK NUMBER	
				5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER	
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) United States Army Institute of Surgical Research				8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)				10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)	
				11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)	
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release, distribution unlimited					
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES					
14. ABSTRACT					
15. SUBJECT TERMS					
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT UU	18. NUMBER OF PAGES 2	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
a. REPORT unclassified	b. ABSTRACT unclassified	c. THIS PAGE unclassified			

Genome Sequence of a Multidrug-Resistant Strain of *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, BAMC 07-18, Isolated from a Combat Injury Wound

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***Klebsiella pneumoniae* is an important infectious agent of surgical sites and combat wounds. Antibiotic resistance and tolerance are common impediments to the healing of chronic infections. Here, we report the genome sequence of a highly multidrug-resistant strain of *K. pneumoniae*, BAMC 07-18, isolated from a combat wound of a soldier.**

Received 14 October 2014 Accepted 17 October 2014 Published 26 November 2014

Citation Van Laar TA, Chen T, Childers BM, Chen P, Abercrombie JJ, Leung KP. 2014. Genome sequence of a multidrug-resistant strain of *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, BAMC 07-18, isolated from a combat injury wound. *Genome Announc.* 2(6):e01230-14. doi:10.1128/genomeA.01230-14.

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Klebsiella pneumoniae, a Gram-negative bacterium, is commonly found in the soil and as a component of the normal human flora (1). However, *K. pneumoniae* has been increasingly implicated as a causative agent of nosocomial and/or chronic infections (2). Multidrug-resistant (MDR) strains of *K. pneumoniae* are also one of the most common pathogens isolated from infections in soldiers wounded in combat (3–5). The tendency of these strains to form biofilms on biotic and abiotic surfaces, including catheters and other medical devices, is a contributing factor to their antibiotic resistance (6). *K. pneumoniae* BAMC 07-18 (kindly provided by Clinton Murray of the San Antonio Military Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, TX) is a biofilm-forming MDR strain isolated from a patient at the San Antonio Military Medical Center (SAMMC). This strain was highly resistant to many antimicrobials, including azithromycin, ceftazidime, chloramphenicol, and tetracycline; however, BAMC 07-18 is sensitive to imipenem, a carbapenem, both *in vivo* and *in vitro* (7). High doses of imipenem are still unable to completely clear biofilm infections, though it leads to significant reductions in viability and alterations in morphology (7), leading us to question the genetic mechanisms of the pleiotropic effects of imipenem against this carbapenem-sensitive strain of *K. pneumoniae*.

As a first step to understanding these effects, we sequenced the genome of *K. pneumoniae* BAMC 07-18. *De novo* genomic sequencing service was provided by BGI Tech Solutions Co., Ltd. (Cambridge, MA, USA) using the Illumina HiSeq 2000 platform. A total of 602 Mb of data was produced for BAMC 07-18 from the 500-bp library, 604 Mb of data from the 2,000-bp library, and 351 Mb of data from the 6,000-bp library. The raw sequence data were quality filtered and then assembled using the SOAPdenovo software (8).

The preliminary total assembled genome size was 5.5 Mb, consisting of a 5.0-Mb chromosome and 8 contigs ranging from 0.5 to 447.6 kb, with a G+C content of 57.20%, without low-coverage regions.

An analysis of the genome sequence revealed the presence of

many genes for antibiotic resistance, such as extended-spectrum β -lactamases (CTX-M, SHV, and TEM), polymyxin, tetracycline, and chloramphenicol, with a lack of any genes implicated in carbapenem resistance (9–12). We also found common virulence factors, such as genes necessary for biofilm and capsule formation, adhesion, and iron sequestration (13–19). The use of this genomic sequence as a reference for RNA sequencing analysis (RNA-seq) will allow us to explore the pleiotropic effects of carbapenems on *K. pneumoniae* biofilms and provide novel opportunities to exploit the overall fitness of *K. pneumoniae* under carbapenem stress.

Nucleotide sequence accession number. This genome sequence is deposited in GenBank under the accession no. [JRQE000000000](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuclseq/JRQE000000000).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was supported by the U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command, Combat Casualty Care Research Directorate and the Research Associateship Program from the National Research Council (T.A.V.L. and B.M.C.).

The opinions or assertions contained herein are the private views of the authors and are not to be construed as official or as reflecting the views of the Department of the Army or the Department of Defense.

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